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Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 188 074
A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 85308434.1

(51) Int. Cl.⁴: D 03 C 3/20

(22) Date of filing: 20.11.85

(30) Priority: 21.12.84 GB 8432476

(43) Date of publication of application:
23.07.86 Bulletin 86/30

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE

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(54) Heald rod retention device.

(57) A heald rod retention device comprising an elongate body (22) having a first body portion (22a) adapted to guide reciprocal movement of the terminal end portion of a heald rod (15) and a second body portion (22b) provided with a first latch (30) formation for engagement with a second co-operating latch formation (31) on the heald rod (15), the heald rod (15) being guided by the first body portion (22a) so that during reciprocation the second latch formation (31) moves passed the first latch formation (30) without engagement, at least one solenoid (23) activated magnetic pole piece mounted on the second body portion (22b) and extending along the path of reciprocation of the heald rod (15) and which on activation of the solenoid (23) causes deflection of the terminal end portion of the heald rod (15) during its reciprocal movement, the device further comprising second latch formations (31) into engagement, and stop means (27) for limiting the amount of deflection of the heald rod (15) so as to prevent contact between the heald rod (15) and the pole piece (24).

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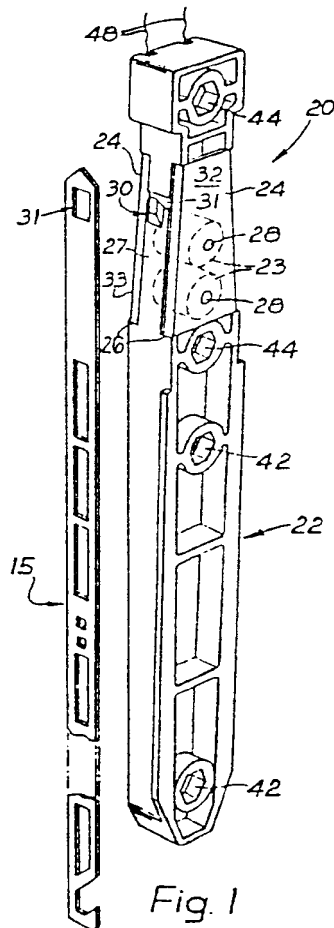


Fig. 1

The present invention relates to a heald rod retention device for a weaving loom.

The present invention is particularly concerned with a heald rod retention device for use in an electronic control patterning system of a weaving loom. In such a loom each warp thread is acted upon by a heald eye and the shed position of each heald eye is controlled by a single heald rod retention device. Accordingly, the loom includes a large number of rod retention devices which correspond in number to the maximum number of warp threads the loom is capable of handling.

According to the present invention there is provided a heald rod retention device comprising an elongate body having a first body portion adapted to guide reciprocal movement of a heald rod and a second body portion provided with a first latch formation for engagement with a second co-operating latch formation on the heald rod, the heald rod being guided by the first body portion so that during reciprocation the second latch formation moves passed the first latch formation without engagement, at least one solenoid activated magnetic pole piece mounted on the second body portion and extending along the path of reciprocation of the heald rod and which on activation of the solenoid causes deflection of the heald rod during its reciprocal movement to bring the first and second latch formations into engagement, and stop means for limiting the amount of deflection of the heald rod so as to prevent contact between the heald rod and the pole piece.

Reference is now made to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 2 is a rear perspective view of the retention

device illustrated in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a front view showing a plurality of the retention devices of Figure 1 side by side;

Figure 4 is a side view of the arrangement shown in
5 Figure 3; and

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken along line V-V in Figure 3.

Referring initially to Figure 3 there is shown a plurality of heald rod retention devices 20 which are
10 arranged side by side, each retention device co-operating with a given pair of heald rods 15 for operating lifting of an associated heald eye (not shown) in a manner as described in our U.K. Patent 2047755. Accordingly, across the width of the loom a plurality of heald rod
15 retention devices 20 are arranged which correspond in number to the maximum number of warp ends which the loom is capable of handling. Accordingly a large number of retention devices have to be provided for each loom. The heald rods 15 are preferably formed as a metal pressing
20 from a suitably resilient steel.

The retention devices 20 are arranged side by side as shown in Figure 3 with a spacing member 20a located therebetween. Each neighbouring spacing member and retention device define therebetween a passageway for
25 guiding the longitudinal reciprocation of a heald rod 15 in the same manner as described in our European Patent Application 84301486.1.

The pair of heald rods 15 associated with a given retention device are raised and lowered alternatively in
30 a conventional manner by a pair of knife bars (not shown). The retention devices are provided with a latch formation in the form of a hook 30 for co-operating with a latch formation in the form of aperture 31, on each
35 heald rod. Each heald rod, when selected, is deflected on its downward stroke toward the side face of the retention

-3-

device so as to bring the co-operating latch formations into engagement with one another. When both heald rods are retained on their associated hooks 30 (as seen on the central device 20 in Figure 3), the heald eye will reside in one shed position, otherwise it will reside in the other shed position.

Each retention device 20 is constructed from three basic components, viz. a body portion 22, a pair of solenoids 23 and a pair of pole pieces 24. The body portion 22 is moulded from a plastics material by injection moulding and so may be produced in large numbers whilst retaining dimensional accuracy. The body portion 22 includes a first or lower body portion 22a which, in co-operation with spacing members 20a define the passageway for guiding longitudinal reciprocation of a heald rod 15, and also includes a second or upper portion 22b on which is located the pair of pole pieces 24. The upper portion 22b preferably has a terminal end formation 25 which is used for mounting of a circuit board 45 which is described later in more detail.

The sides of the upper body portion taper inwardly toward the terminal end formation 25 and each side of the upper body portion is provided with a pair of longitudinally extending recesses 26 which define a raised central side portion 27. The hooks 30 are located at a suitable position on each of the raised side portions 27 and are moulded integrally with the body and are also formed of the same plastics material. Accordingly the position of the hook on the body portion is accurately located.

A groove 31 is located at the juncture of the upper and lower body portions in order to ensure that no flashings occur during the moulding process which would otherwise interfere with seating of the heald rod onto the hook formation.

The sides of the lower portion 22a taper towards the lower end of the body portion and the sides of the upper portion 22b taper toward the upper end of the body. There is thus a transition point or ridge 29 on each side of the body portion about which the heald rod is bent during deflection. If the solenoids are not activated, the heald rods associated with a given retention device reciprocate along a path as determined by the sides of the lower body portion which diverges away from the sides of the upper body portion and so during such reciprocation the respective latch formations on the device and rods pass one another without engagement.

Each pole piece 24 is formed from a suitable magnetic material which is shaped to define a planar body portion 32 provided with a pair of opposed longitudinally extending side walls 33.

Advantageously each pole piece is formed by a stamping operation so that they may be accurately made in large quantities.

A pair of pole pieces 24 are seated upon the upper body portion with the side walls 33 of each pole piece 24 being accommodated in a pair of recesses 26. The distance between the walls 33 is preferably chosen so that the pole piece is a press fit onto the body portion 22. The upper body portion is provided with apertures (not shown) through each of which a solenoid 23 passes, each solenoid 23 being secured to pole pieces 24 by a rivet 28 which also ensures a good magnetic contact between the solenoid 23 and the pole pieces 24. The windings of the solenoids 23 are such that on activation one pole piece 23 form a south pole and the other pole piece forms a north pole.

In addition, the depth of the recesses 26 and the thickness of walls 33 are chosen so that the raised central portion 27 projects above the outer faces of

walls 33 when the pole pieces are seated on the body 22.

Thus the pole pieces 24 are attached to the body portion by virtue of their longitudinal side walls embracing the body portion 22 and by virtue of rivets 28.

5 The longitudinal position of the recesses 26 is preferably chosen so that the pole pieces extend both above and below the hooks 30. In this way, at the time of energisation of the solenoids, the pole pieces act upon the maximum length of heald rod 15 located above the transition point 29 between the upper and lower body portions and about which point the heald rod 15 is bent. Accordingly during deflection of the rod a minimum resistance to deflection is encountered which thereby maximises the effect of the pole pieces.

15 As mentioned above, the central raised portion 27 projects above the outer faces of the side walls 33 and so accordingly when the solenoids are activated to deflect a heald rod toward the pole pieces, the deflected portion of the rod bears against the raised portion 27 of the body portion but does not contact the outer faces of the pole pieces. Accordingly when the heald rod is supported by the hook 30 an air gap is provided between the pole pieces and the heald rod which prevents the heald rod acting as a magnetic keeper and so avoids the possible problem of the heald rod sticking in its deflected position. Thus when the heald rod is lifted off the hook 30 it deflects under its own bias away from the side face of the body portion so as to clear the hook 30 on its downward stroke, providing of course that the solenoid has not been re-activated.

25 It will be appreciated therefore that the raised portion 27 of the body portion prevents contact between the deflected heald rod and the pole pieces.

35 As seen in Figure 4 the retention devices 20 are

conveniently mounted in the loom by being attached to a rigid support bar 40 which forms part of the loom frame and which extends laterally across the warp sheet. Bolt holes 42 are provided in the body portion to enable the
5 body portion to be bolted to bar 40. As seen in Figure 4 the retention devices 20 are mounted on both sides of the support bar 40 in a back to back fashion.

The body upper portions 22b of the retention devices advantageously project above the support bar 40 and are
10 used to support a circuit board 45 by the body portions by being bolted thereto through bolt holes 44. This form of connection gives rigidity to the board 45 and enables a thin gauge board to be used. Use of thin gauge boards is advantageous both from a cost point of view and also
15 an assembly point of view since it is possible with thin gauge boards to use connections on the board which are formed by through plating. The solenoid tails 48 are conveniently positioned to be soldered directly onto the circuit board. A further advantage of this assembly is
20 that any longitudinal warping of the upper body portions caused during the moulding process is removed by bolting the upper body portions at their terminal ends back to back across a flexible board and by bolting the lower body portions to the rigid bar 40.

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CLAIMS

1. A heald rod retention device comprising an elongate body having a first body portion adapted to guide reciprocal movement of the terminal end portion of a heald rod and a second body portion provided with a first
5 latch formation for engagement with a second co-operating latch formation on the heald rod, the heald rod being guided by the first body portion so that during reciprocation the second latch formation moves passed the first latch formation without engagement, at least one
10 solenoid activated magnetic pole piece mounted on the second body portion and extending along the path of reciprocation of the heald rod and which on activation of the solenoid causes deflection of the terminal end
15 portion of the heald rod during its reciprocal movement to bring the first and second latch formations into engagement, and stop means for limiting the amount of deflection of the heald rod so as to prevent contact between the heald rod and the pole piece.
2. A device according to Claim 1 wherein the first
20 latch formation is formed integrally with the second body portion.
3. A device according to Claim 2 wherein the first latch formation is defined by a hook.
4. A device according to Claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the
25 first latch formation is located between the longitudinal extremities of the pole piece.
5. A device according to any preceding claim wherein the body is moulded in one-piece from a suitable plastics material.
- 30 6. A device according to any preceding claim wherein
the first and second latch formations which taper toward one another and which are located in complementary seats formed in the second body portion, one or more solenoids being
35 connected to the planar body portion for magnetically

energising the pole piece.

5 7. A device according to Claim 6 wherein a pair of said pole pieces are provided, the pole pieces being arranged so that the planar body portion of one pole piece extends across the front face of the said body and the planar body portion of the other pole piece extends across the rear face of said body, the side walls of the pole pieces located on each side of said body being spaced from one another.

10 8. A device according to any preceding claim wherein the stop means is defined by a stop face formed integrally with the second body portion.

15 9. A heald eye control system including a pair of heald rods operatively connected to a heald eye, the pair of heald rods being reciprocally driven 180° out of phase and a heald rod retention device according to any preceding claim for selectively retaining both rods of said pair at a predetermined position of the reciprocal movement.

20 10. A loom including a plurality of heald rod retention devices according to any of Claims 1 to 8, the first body portion of each retention device being rigidly connected to a rigid support member forming part of the frame of the loom, the second body portion of each retention device being arranged to project above the support member and a circuit board secured to and supported by the
25 second body portions.

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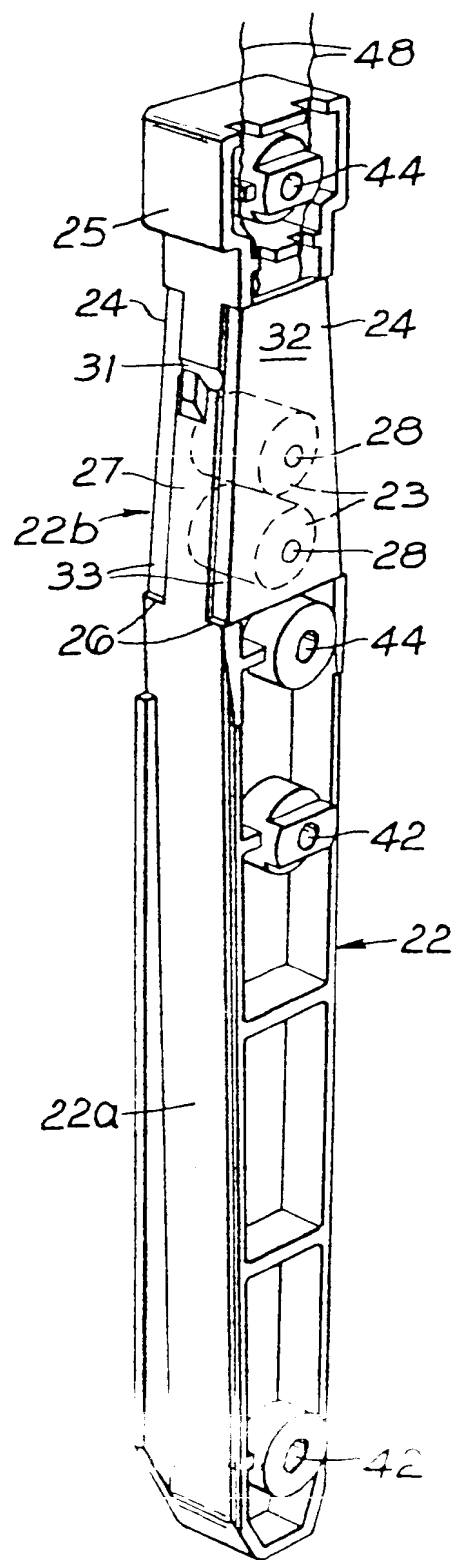
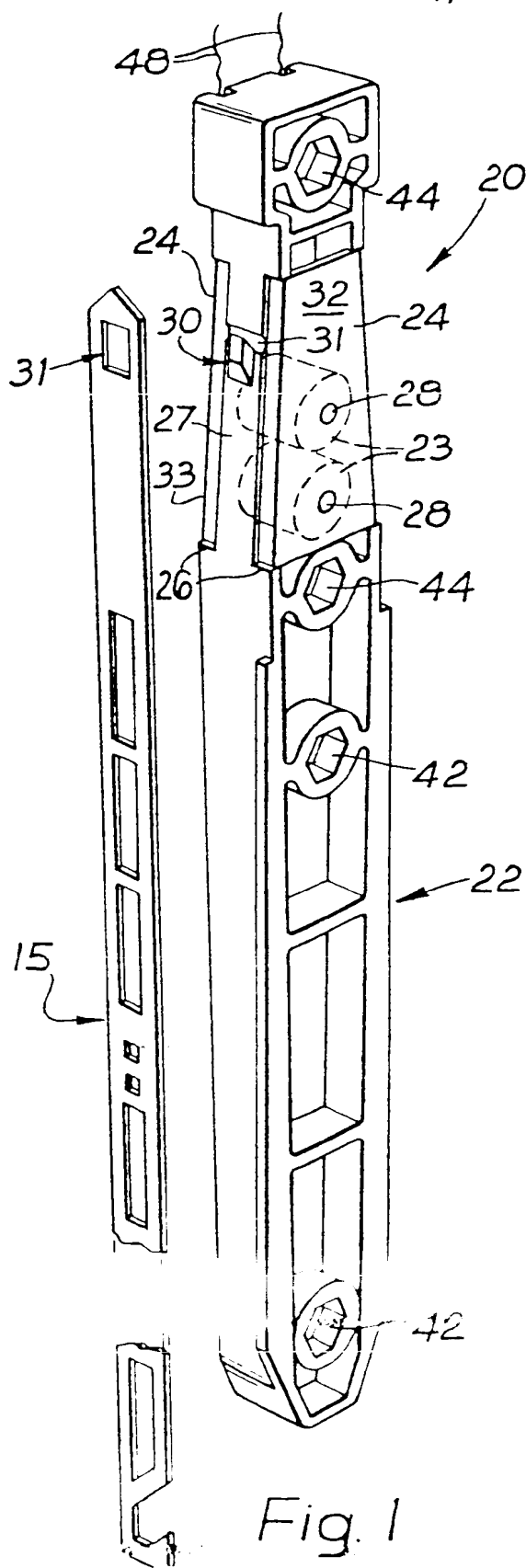


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

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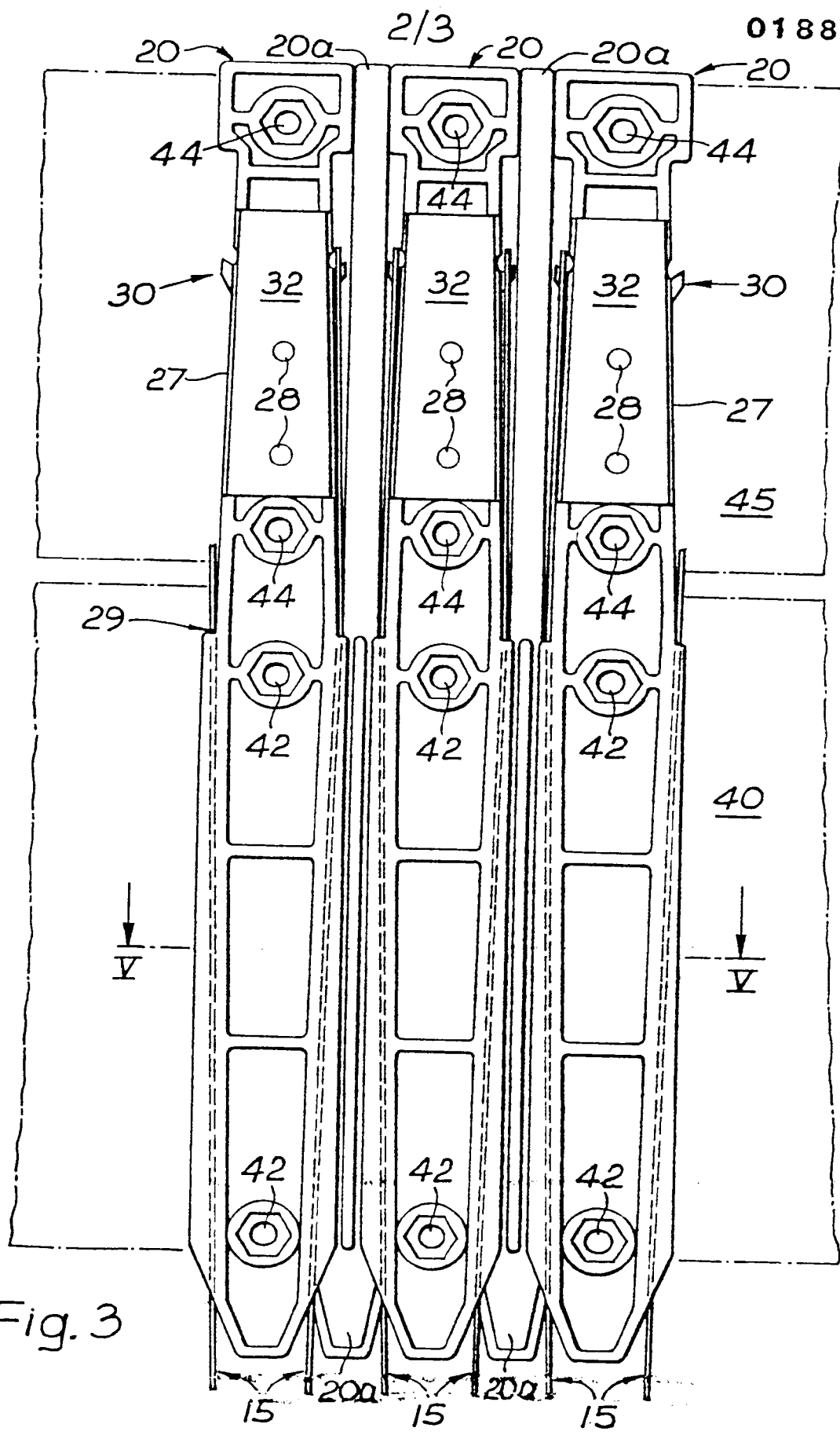


Fig. 3

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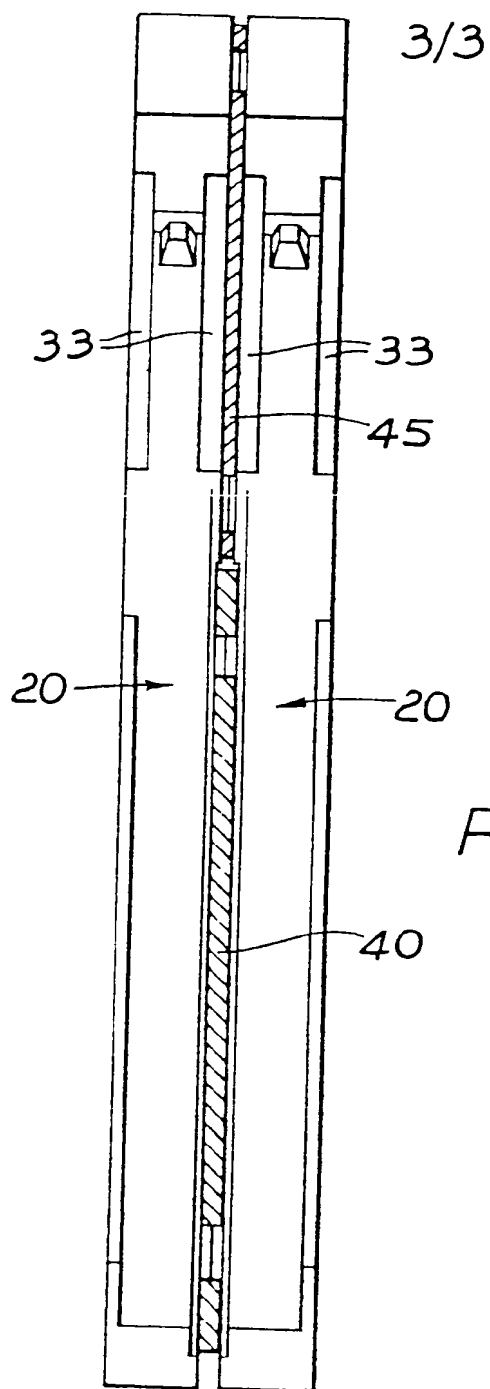


Fig. 4

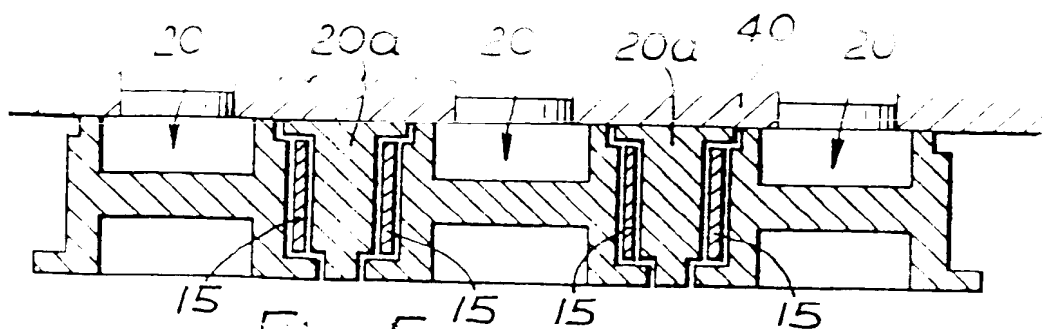


Fig. 5



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0188074

Application number

EP 85 30 8434

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A,D	EP-A-0 119 787 (BONAS) * Whole document *	1,3,5- 7,9,10	D 03 C 3/20
A	--- EP-A-0 098 428 (TEXTILMA)		
A	--- FR-A-2 476 694 (VERDOL)		
A	--- FR-A-1 380 967 (OERLIKON)		
A	--- FR-A-1 554 517 (OERLIKON)		
A	--- DE-B-1 024 897 (SCHIESSER)		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
A,D	--- GB-A-2 047 755 (BONAS) -----		D 03 C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 21-03-1986	Examiner BOULEGIER C.H.H.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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